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McClory, Robert
C. A. S. H. S. - Report
H 1091

Roncalio	Solarz	Vander Veen
Rooney	Spelman	Vanik
Rose	Staggers	Vigorito
Rosenthal	Stanton	Waggonner
Roush	J. William	Walsh
Runnels	Stanton	Wampler
Ruppe	James V.	Waxman
Russo	Stark	Weaver
St Germain	Stee man	Whalen
Santini	Steiger, Wis.	White
Sarasin	Stokes	Whitehurst
Sarbanes	Stuckey	Whitten
Fatterfield	Studds	Wiggins
Scheuer	Sullivan	Wilson, Tex.
Schroeder	Symington	Winn
Schulze	Talcott	Wirth
Sebelius	Taylor, Mo.	Wolff
Seiberling	Taylor, N.C.	Wright
Sharp	Thompson	Wyllie
Shipley	Thone	Yates
Shriver	Thornton	Yatron
Shuster	Traxler	Young, Fla.
Sikes	Treen	Young, Ga.
Simon	Tsongas	Zablocki
Slack	Ullman	Zeferetti
Smith, Nebr.	Van Deerin	
Snyder	Vander Jagt	

NAYS—48

Ambro	Gialmo	Montgomery
Anderson, Calif.	Gilman	Mottl
Archer	Grassiey	Murtha
Ashbrook	Guyer	Myers, Ind.
Bauman	Harkin	Obey
Beard, Tenn.	Hays, Ohio	Quillen
Byron	Holt	Randall
Carney	Holtzman	Rousseot
Clancy	Jacobs	Schneebell
Clay	Jones, Okla.	Skubitz
Collins, Tex.	Kindness	Smith, Iowa
Cotter	Krueger	Spence
Devine	Latta	Symms
Duncan, Tenn.	Lott	Wilson, C. H.
Frey	McDade	Wydler
Gaydos	McDonald	
	Miller, Ohio	

NOT VOTING—42

Aspin	Hayes, Ind.	Rodino
Barrett	Henderson	Rostenkowski
Bergland	Hinshaw	Roybal
Bolling	Horton	Ryan
Burke, Fla.	Ichord	Sisk
Cederberg	McCollister	Steed
Drinan	Mathis	Steiger, Ariz.
Eilberg	Metcalf	Stephens
Esch	Mills	Stratton
Eshleman	Pepper	Teague
Fish	Pettis	Udall
Flowers	Peyser	Wilson, Bob
Hansen	Rangel	Young, Alaska
Harsha	Rhodes	Young, Tex.

The Clerk announced the following pairs:

Mr. Mills with Mr. Bob Wilson.
Mr. Eilberg with Mr. Steiger of Arizona.
Mr. Rangel with Mr. Peyser.
Mr. Metcalf with Mr. McCollister.
Mr. Rostenkowski with Mr. Horton.
Mr. Pepper with Mr. Burke of Florida.
Mr. Aspin with Mr. Young of Alaska.
Mr. Bergland with Mrs. Pettis.
Mr. Drinan with Mr. Eshleman.
Mr. Barrett with Mr. Hansen.
Mr. Ryan with Mr. Fish.
Mr. Udall with Mr. Cederberg.
Mr. Rodino with Mr. Esch.
Mr. Steed with Mr. Harsha.
Mr. Ichord with Mr. Henderson.
Mr. Hayes of Indiana with Mr. Mathis.
Mr. Roybal with Mr. Stephens.
Mr. Stratton with Mr. Teague.
Mr. Sisk with Mr. Young of Texas.

Messrs. GIAIMO and McDONALD of Georgia changed their votes from "yea" to "nay."

So (two-thirds having voted in favor thereof) the rules were suspended and the bill was passed.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

Mrs. SPELLMAN. Mr. Speaker, I would like to point out for the Record that I was unavoidably detained and missed the vote on H.R. 11455, the Indiana Dunes bill. Had I been present, I would certainly have voted for the bill.

VILLAGE VOICE EXCLUSIVE CHEAP-EN HOUSE SELECT COMMITTEE WORK

(Mr. McCLORY asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. McCLORY. Mr. Speaker, it must have shocked every Member of this House to learn that what purports to be an official House document should appear in an antiestablishment New York tabloid called the Village Voice.

Without giving any authenticity to any part of the so-called suppressed report, I would only like to comment that what the staff of our committee put out—and the narrative to which a majority on the House Committee on Intelligence gave their approval—was, in my opinion, well suited for publication as a cheap paperback volume.

I am sure we could agree that what appeared yesterday in the Village Voice is in even a cheaper—and more degrading form.

Of course, the main headline is a flat lie. This House voted 246 to 124 to withhold publication of the committee's report until certain conditions were met—conditions testing the honor and respect which to me are essential elements of this body.

Let us remind ourselves that the secret information entrusted to a committee of this House for purposes of our investigation was provided pursuant to a solemn agreement, which the committee members voted upon and approved.

By renouncing, or circumventing that agreement, we are witnessing completely unjustified damage to the entire intelligence community—we are adversely affecting our foreign relations, we are risking the safety of foreign nationals who have cooperated with us—and we are endangering our entire national security.

The deliberate and admitted inclusion of classified information in the select committee's draft report has brought shame and dishonor to this body, and has cheapened the noble and sincere efforts of all who have sought to cleanse and strengthen our intelligence community.

What seems to be even more reprehensible and disgraceful is the reported attempted peddling—for cash—of a document not worthy of being released for publication.

It is, indeed, a sad day when a yen for a headline—or a political advantage—will result in clandestine dealings with personalities and information which are vital to our national welfare.

Let me point out that the leaks, and the present divisive and bitter controversy, would never have occurred if the majority of this committee and the staff had not deliberately and knowingly

included classified information in our committee's draft report.

This action—in violation of our agreement, which enabled us to get the classified information in the first place and for the limited purposes of our investigation—is the evil, the inexcusable cause for the leaks, and accounts, in the end, for the alleged peddling of our draft report to a New York tabloid—for cash.

REPRESENTATIVE SHIRLEY PETTIS PROVIDES LEADERSHIP ON THE FUNDAMENTAL ISSUE OF BOTH 1976 AND 1976: HOW TO PRESERVE THE PEOPLE'S ECONOMIC FREEDOM

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from New York (Mr. KEMP) is recognized for 30 minutes.

Mr. KEMP. Mr. Speaker, we will hear and read much during our Bicentennial about the courses of the American War for Independence.

We will hear and read much about the issue of freedom of speech; of assembly; of worship; or the press; of the right to bear arms; of the right of the people to be secure in their homes; of open trial by jury and peers. In short, of all the rights synthesized into our Bill of Rights—a document which came almost a decade and a half after the Declaration of Independence.

But we must never forget that the authors of our Declaration of Independence, the Articles of Confederation, the Constitution, and the Bill of Rights believed—as the Declaration sets forth—that our rights are indivisible. That means, quite simply, that they cannot be separated. That they are all intertwined—tied together by our concepts of freedom. That if you destroy one right, you jeopardize all others. That you cannot tinker with economic rights without tinkering with political rights. They knew this.

It is in this context that I have found remarks on the importance of the American experience, given by our colleague, the distinguished gentlewoman from California, SHIRLEY PETTIS, to be profound, indeed. She goes straight to the heart of the matter: the character and role of economic freedom and its concomitant, political freedom.

As she says at the beginning of those remarks:

For at the risk of sounding "unpatriotic" just two months before the start of our bicentennial—I must point out the historical—yet unromantic truth—that the American revolution was not fought over the issues of freedom of speech—or assembly—or worship—or of a voice in how this land was to be governed—even though the leaders of the time claimed it was. Nor if we go back further in history—was this Nation founded for these same reasons and causes.

No—what dragged this Nation into bloodshed and stirred its populace into action—were not these lofty goals—but the basic issue of the Government's confiscating the people's economic freedom to prosper or to fail by their own initiative.

This freedom to fail or prosper—or as we know it—the free enterprise system—is what lured people to emigrate to this country in